SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1778.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Domestic.

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ny more that I could
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were occasion, we could fit out at least as many as were

Lords, I am unwilling to trespass on the time, to point out to your Lordships the several valuable captures of last guinea and the last man; and that very flag, once the terror, now the contempt of all Europe. Do your Lord-

THE

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1778.

LANCASTER, January 7, 1778.

A further SUPPLEMENT *to the Act, intituled,*

"An Act to regulate the Militia of the Common-wealth of Pennsylvania.

WHEREAS by an Act of General Assembly of this Common-wealth, the powers given to the Supreme Executive Council, for calling out the Militia into actual service, are not so clearly and distinctly expressed, but that some misconstructions may arise thereon. And the mode therein prescribed for the Lieutenant and Sub-Lieutenants to notify the different Classes of the Militia is found tedious and difficult:

Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That whenever it may be necessary to call into actual service any part of the Militia, in case of rebellion or invasion of this or any of the adjoining States, then it shall and may be lawful for the President or Vice-President and Council, to order into actual service such part of the Militia, by Classes, of any County or Counties, as the exigency may require. Provided, that the part so called, doth not exceed Four Classes of the Militia of the County or Counties so called out; and provided also, that such Counties shall not be again called upon to furnish any more Militia, until an equal number of Classes of the Militia of the other Counties respectively be first called: Unless the danger of an invasion from Indians or others should make it necessary to keep in reserve the Militia of such County or Counties for their immediate defence.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Commanding Officer of each Battalion is hereby required immediately to forward the order of the Lieutenant or Sub-Lieutenant, to the Commanding Officer of each Company respectively, requiring him to notify the Class or Classes of his Company then ordered to march, by written notices, left at their usual places of abode, specifying the time and place of rendezvous, and that the Lieutenant or Sub-Lieutenants will hold an appeal, as hereafter directed, at the time and place therein appointed. And that the several Militia Officers respectively, who shall be employed in notifying the Militia in manner aforesaid, shall receive the sum of Ten Shillings *per diem*, for their trouble, to be paid to them by the Lieutenant or Sub-Lieutenants, out of the fines recovered from delinquents.

And whereas the hiring of Substitutes by the Lieutenants and others, is by experience found to have obstructed the completion of the quota of this State to the Continental Army, to the great damage of the common cause. Therefore,

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any Militia-man shall neglect or refuse to march in person, on the day appointed as aforesaid, such delinquent shall forfeit and pay, within five days, the sum of Forty Pounds, to the Lieutenant or nearest Sub-Lieutenant, unless he produce a sufficient Substitute, of or belonging to his own family. *Provided nevertheless,* That every person serving by Substitute as aforesaid, if said Substitute shall be called in his own turn into actual service before the term expires which he was to serve for his employer, that then the person procuring such Substitute shall either march in his the said Substitute's turn, or be liable to pay his fine for neglect; which fine is to be recovered as other fines for neglect of serving are by this Act directed to be recovered. *Provided also,* That Sons, Apprentices, or Servants, who are not subject to the Militia Law, may be admitted as Substitutes for their Fathers or Masters, if of sufficient ability of body, of which the Commanding Officer of the marching Class, together with the Lieutenant or nearest Sub-Lieutenant, shall be judges.

And whereas the mode of Appeal as directed in said Act is found tedious, and by the length of time allowed for holding of the same, delinquents may remove, and defeat the intent and meaning of the said Act, by not paying their fines, to the great injury of this Common-wealth, and to the dissatisfaction of those of the good people who personally step forth in defence of their country. Therefore,

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Lieutenant, or one of the Sub-Lieutenants, shall attend at the place appointed for the different Classes to rendezvous, and call to his assistance two Freeholders, one of whom shall be a Justice of the Peace, to hear and determine all Appeals that may be laid before them, by the persons thinking themselves aggrieved by any thing done in pursuance of this Act, or the Act to which this is a Supplement; and they are hereby authorised and required to grant such relief to such Appellants, as to them shall appear just and reasonable, in consideration of inability of body and estate only.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any delinquent shall neglect or refuse to pay the fine aforesaid, within five days after the Appeal aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful for the Lieutenant or any one Sub-Lieutenant, to issue his warrant to the Sheriff, Constable, or other fit person, to levy the aforesaid fine, by distress and sale of the offender's goods and chattels, lands and tenements, together with five per cent. in full for his trouble, for levying, selling and collecting. But if no such goods and chattels, lands and tenements can be found, then to seize and take the body of such offender, and commit him to the common goal, or some other place of close confinement, for the space of four months, unless he sooner pays the said fine: And no process shall issue to stay the execution of such warrant, unless in the case of the seizure of real estates.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That before the Lieutenant, or Sub-Lieutenant and Justice of the Peace sit to hear and determine upon any Appeal, of which they are hereby directed to judge, shall have taken the respective oaths or affirmations of office prescribed by the Constitution; and the said Freeholder, before he shall sit on the said Appeal, shall take the following oath or affirmation, viz. That he will hear and impartially determine on the the cases of Appeal that may be laid before him, agreeable to Law, and according to the best of his knowledge: Which oath or affirmation the said Justice, Lieutenant or Sub-Lieutenant, is hereby empowered and required to administer. And the said Justice and Freeholder shall have and receive from the said Lieutenant or Sub-Lieutenant, the sum of Twenty Shillings each, for each day they shall sit on the said Appeals.

And whereas many Militia-men, by removing from one Battalion or Company to another, find means to escape their tour of duty, and thereby defeat the good intention of the Militia-law. Therefore,

Be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no Militia-man shall withdraw himself from the Company to which he belongs, under the penalty of Five Pounds, to be sued for and recovered, for the use of this State, by the Commanding Officer of the Company from which he shall so withdraw himself, before any Justice of the Peace, by action of debt. *Provided nevertheless,* That persons removing out of the bounds

[*For the remainder see the fourth page.*]

The Monthly Meeting for the Northern Diſtrict having had a committee appointed for the like ſervice, produced to that meeting the following report.

" In as much as divers of our members have been ſubjected to various loſſes, oppreſſions and impoſitions, under the *preſent commotions and tumults*, the committee, appointed in the 12th month laſt to preſerve a record of the ſufferings of our brethren for a faithful adherence to the cauſe and teſtimony of truth, think it right to ſubmit to the conſideration of the Monthly Meeting a general view of the ſeveral matters in which the committee have been exerciſed, to encourage and promote faithfulneſs and a conduct conſiſtent with our
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5th Month 27th, 1777.
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6th Month 24th, 1777.
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Philadelphia, 7th Mon
To the Monthly Meeting
of Philadelphia to be

SAMUEL SMITH,
WILLIAM COWPER, HENRY DRINKER,
CHARLES WEST,

The foregoing report was read, and conſidered, in our ſaid Meeting, and committed to the care of the Repreſentatives, to be by them laid before our Quarterly Meeting. HENRY DRINKER, Clerk.

The amount of Friends ſufferings brought up from our ſeveral Monthly Meetings, chiefly for not bearing arms and *paying taxes for ſupporting a war againſt the Government this year*, is Four Hundred and Sixteen Pounds Five Shillings, Pennſylvania currency.

Divers Friends were impriſoned; ſome ſoon diſcharged; three continued priſoners upwards of three months, were fined by the Court but not yet levied, and their perſons diſcharged from impriſon-

TO BE LETT,

And may be entered on any time the enſuing Fall,

A PLANTATION, of about 150 Acres of LAND, in Upper-Dublin townſhip, Philadelphia county, 16 miles diſtance from this city, conſiſting of 12 acres watered meadow, a valuable orchard, and the remainder cleared and woodland; being a very healthy and pleaſant ſituation, and in a reputable neighbourhood. The terms to be known of

Auguſt 23, 1777. || GEORGE ROBERTS.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

DESERTED, the 23d of Auguſt, from Capt. John Lear

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

MOST of our wants are artificial; at leaſt their keenneſs is increaſed by habit. The ſupply of our abſolute natural demands is eaſier than we, who have been hitherto indulged with every thing our wiſhes could ſuggeſt, can have any conception of. Salt, for inſtance, from our foreign ſupplies being conſiderably embarraſſed, and a ſhameful neglect of taking advantage of the large quantities which might have been obtained from our own coaſts, has become an article rather ſcarce among us. Many are clamorous for the want of this commodity, becauſe they have laviſhly expended and have heretofore been pampered with more than was requiſite. Our very cattle have been gratified with it, and now many people abſurdly conceive that even our beaſts cannot do without it. Europeans ſmile at the practice of *pickling our cattle alive*, as a cuſtom unknown to them; and well may they ridicule us, for it is totally unneceſſary. The ſalt impregnated in their vegetable food anſwers every purpoſe nature requires. It becomes us, however, to be ſaving in this article, altho' from the ſpirit of manufacturing ſalt, which is, tho' late, beginning to prevail among the inhabitants of the ſea coaſts, I have not only no doubt of ample ſupplies, but am confident we ſhall have enough even for exportation. The apparatus for making it is ſo cheap, and the method of boiling it ſo ſimple, that I am aſtoniſhed at hearing any complaints from people living within a reaſonable diſtance from the ſea. Their own want of induſtry ought to be the ſole cauſe of their uneaſineſs. But as we have never gone into a meaſure, thro' the whole courſe of the diſpute, till goaded on by hard neceſſity, our conduct will be ſimilar in this reſpect, and our country will be rendered both rich and free by its ſeeming diſtreſs. Providence often produces the greateſt happineſs from apparent misfortune, which ſharpens mens faculties, and urges them to diſcoveries and purſuits, to which proſperity would not ſuffer them to attend. I have been informed by a perſon of reputation, who has tried the experiment, that a leech or pickle made from green hickory aſhes, not quite ſo ſtrong as that uſed for making ſoap, will preſerve meat perfectly ſound for twelve months. The meat after being well waſhed may be dreſſed as ſalted meat uſually is, nor will any diſagreeable taſte ariſe from the pickle. It ſwells in the pot, looks red and is equally ſound with meat cured with common ſalt. This diſcovery is rather extended than new. It has long been practiced to put a ſmall quantity of lye into the pickle for hams. The practice of *jerking* meat too, may be gone into with ſucceſs. The mode of curing it in this way is eaſy and certain; in ſummer it may be dried in the ſun, making a ſmoke to keep off the flies, but in winter it is done by fire. Erect a ſtage, large or ſmall, according to the quantity you have to cure, about four feet from the ground, this you may do by planting poſts with crotches in the earth, and laying poles or ſticks acroſs ſo as to admit the heat, and let them be ſo ſmall, as not to cover too much of the ſurface of the meat; make your fire under this ſtage, ſo as to diſtribute the heat equally, and let it not be ſo great as to *roaſt* or *broil*, but gently to *dry* the fleſh; and when the pores are ſufficiently ſtopped, and both ſurfaces dry, hang it up in the ſmoke to dry through. The groſſer parts and thoſe tending to putrefaction, are hereby entirely evaporated, and none left but ſuch as are nutritious. The Hunters, and Indians, of choice take proviſions of this kind with them, as the carriage is light, one pound being of equal nouriſhment with ſix pounds of ſalted meat. The meat intended to be jerked, muſt be boned and ſliced, ſo as to extend as large a ſurface as poſſible, but not ſo as to render it too thin. It may be eaten without further proceſs, or it may be ſoaked and boiled. When pounded in a mortar, or on a block, it is excellent, fried with butter, hogs lard, or freſh bears oil. Were ſalt as plenty as ſand, I am of opinion this meat would be the beſt for ſome uſes in our army. Light parties, furniſhed with hard bread and jerked meat, would be leſs encumbered than they now are, and they might eat as they marched. So that we could carry on the war, not only if it were as ſcarce as the miſ-information of our enemies induces them to believe, but, to many purpoſes, without any ſalt for the curing our proviſions. Much ſalt is uſed in families beyond what is neceſſary;---the quantity of crude ſalt always depoſited at the bottoms of ſalted beef and pork barrels ſhews this. When the meat is ſaturated the reſt ſubſides, and much may be obtained by boiling over the pickle. For domeſtic purpoſes the following method is ſufficient.----Corn the meat, and let it lie for a few a few days, until the blood, &c. is all drawn out. Take the bloody pickle and boil it till clear, adding water and as much ſalt as will make it ſo ſtrong as to bear an egg. This would be particularly neceſſary in the uſe of home made ſalt, which is unequal in its ſtrength, but by this means you will always be certain of the ſtrength of your pickle: Put your meat in the caſk and cover it with this pickle, adding more when it dries away, and if any fermentation at any time appears, boil it clear again and add a little ſalt, ſo as to keep up its former ſtrength. Near half of the ſalt uſually expended may be hereby ſaved, and the meat preſerved as long as families commonly require. Speculators and Engroſſers, a race of vermin too common among us, have created an artificial ſcarcity, and hereby added to the difficulties occaſioned by the real want of this article. This, I hope, will be remedied by a ſpeedy ſtop being put to the progreſs of theſe deſtroyers, who, like the locuſts of old, are feeding upon the country, careleſs how much deſolation they ſpread thro' the land, ſo as they are glutted with its ſpoils. But this country will never be without a ſufficient plenty of this neceſſary commodity---Our ſea coaſts abound with it, and in the interior parts of many of theſe States there are ſalt ſprings and lakes, of a conſiderable extent, ſeveral of which are ſo impregnated, that eight gallons of water yield one gallon of ſalt, and ſome in a greater proportion. Rock ſalt has alſo been diſcovered. Salt-petre was formerly an article of alarming ſcarcity in theſe States---Neceſſity drove us to experiments, and now perſons of the meaneſt capacities can and do manufacture it, and the farmers are in many places making their own powder. In ſhort, every thing neceſſary for our ſupport and defence abounds among us, and is kindly diſtributed thro' this vaſt Continent by an all-bountiful Providence. This is a powerful incitement to Independence, and he who wiſhes this to be ſubjected to any other part of the world, is not only a bad politician, but deſires what is contrary to the evident determinations of God and nature, plainly ſhewn in the creation of this our enviable country.

AGRICOLA.

CHARLES-TOWN, December 9.

By a ſloop from Hiſpaniola, which left Cape-Francois the 29th of November, we have the following intelligence, viz. That the embargo in the ports of France having been taken off, the ſhip Juenne Etienne, commanded by Monſ. Cambon, arrived at the Cape on the 26th, in 42 days from Bourdeaux, who left that river in company with a number of tranſports, having on board a diviſion of troops that had been embarked there, to join other diviſions embarked at Nantz, St. Malo and Havre, deſtined for Martinico and Hiſpaniola, under convoy of a ſquadron of men of war, commanded by Monſ. Duchaffault, conſiſting of 17 or 18 ſhips of the line, beſides frigates. That Lord Stormont, the Britiſh miniſter at the Court of France, having demanded of that Court, a categorical anſwer, " Whether it was intended, that Mr. Duchaffault's ſquadron ſhould eſcort the embarkation of troops?" And being anſwered, " It was," had notified his orders to declare, " That, as his Court was apprehenſive, ſo formidable a fleet might be deſigned to conceal ſome ſecret expedition, injurious to the intereſts of Great-Britain; ſo, if the ſaid ſquadron and tranſports were met at ſea together, they ſhould be attacked by a ſuperior force."---That the above ſquadron and tranſports were hourly expected in the Weſt-Indies, to divide off Martinico; and in conſequence thereof, quarters had been allotted and fixed upon, for the officers of the troops expected at the Cape, in the houſes of the citizens, while barracks and other buildings were fitting up with the utmoſt expedition, for the reception of the troops----all which were ſtrong indications that war either already was, or would

ſecures her, ſo that the owner may have [illegible] ſhall have Four Dollars reward, paid by JOHN BOYER, Butcher, in Sixth-ſtreet. ¶

Cow, and ſecures her, ſo that [illegible] ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges paid by || ROBERT COLLINGS, in Vine-ſtreet.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.

SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1778.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Domeſtic.

ſhortly be, declared between France and Great-Britain. That immediately after Captain Cambon's arrival at the Cape, the embargo in Hiſpaniola had been taken off all veſſels trading in the American ſeas, but was continued upon all that were bound to Europe: And American veſſels were again permitted to enter and depart the harbours of the Cape and Port-au-Prince, as heretofore.

Laſt Sunday morning ſeveral guns were fired off this harbour, but the air was ſo foggy that nothing could be diſcerned from hence till nine o'clock, when a boat appeared rowing in over the bar. By ten o'clock the weather had cleared up a little, ſo that two men of war could be ſeen coming down from the northward, the Hinchinbrook anchored at the bar, and another ſhip coming up from the ſouthward. At 11 o'clock the boat, before obſerved, got up to town, with eleven men in her, who informed, that they belonged to the ſhip Friendſhip, William Towell, maſter, from Boſton for this port; but that having been chaſed by the two men of war, and finding it impoſſible to eſcape the brigantine, they had quitted their veſſel early in the morning, which was taken poſſeſſion of by one of the Hinchinbrook's boats, while another purſued them. At 12 o'clock, the Hinchinbrook weighed from the bar, and ſtood to the northward, and in the evening the four ſail were ſeen ſtanding the ſame courſe.

Yeſterday morning, the three ſhips and brigantine were ſeen by the pilots, all at anchor a little to the ſouthward of Sullivan's Iſland. At 2 o'clock they were obſerved from town, the largeſt (ſuppoſed the Lizard) near Sullivan's Iſland, the other (ſuppoſed the Perſeus) and the Hinchinbrook, under ſail, more to the ſouthward, and ſtanding in; the prize ſtill more ſoutherly and farther out; and another ſhip coming from the ſouthweſtward before the wind. At 4 o'clock the fog was ſo thick, that only the northernmoſt ſhip could be diſcerned till at anchor, and that the ſhip and brig which had been ſtanding in, had put about, and were then ſtanding off to the N. E.

This day has proved as foggy as moſt of the paſt: But, at 8 o'clock this morning, the ſhip (ſuppoſed the Lizard) appeared to remain at anchor, with the ſhip that came from the Southward yeſterday afternoon, which is alſo a man of war, to the Northward of her; where they remained at 4 o'clock. The ſhip and brigantine which ſtood off laſt evening, have not been ſeen to day; nor the prize ſhip, which probably has been ſent off for New-York, or burnt. Four o'clock, a ſmart weſterly wind riſing and clearing the horrizon, the two men of war at anchor got under way, and, at five, continued ſtanding off to the Eaſtward.

NEW-LONDON, December 19.

A plan having been formed to bring off or deſtroy a magazine of military ſtores which the enemy had at Setacket, on Long-Iſland,---on Tueſday night of laſt week part of two battalions of troops embarked from this State, under convoy of the ſloop Schuyler, and the Spy and Mifflin ſchooners:----Unfortunately the next morning, juſt before light, the Falkland, a Britiſh frigate, in her paſſage from New-York to Newport, came acroſs the Schuyler and two ſmaller veſſels, when the latter ran aſhore upon the iſland, but the former, in attempting to get in with the land, ran on a ſpit of ſand, called the Old Man's, and was taken, with 60 troops on board, among whom were the following officers, viz. Colonels Ely and Webb, Capt. Buckland, Lieut. Riley, Enſign Mumford, Adjutant Hopkins, and Quarter-maſter Starr, of Webb's battalion, and Enſigns Nile and Abbot, and Adjutant Weſt, of Ely's battalion.

On Tueſday laſt a party of men under the command of Capt. Hart, marched to Southold, and were very near making priſoners of Capt. Ayſcough and upwards of twenty men, belonging to the ſhip Swan, who were at a houſe in Southold, but they getting intelligence of Capt. Hart's approach haſted to their boats---they were cloſely purſued, and as they were getting on board were fired upon, when moſt of them were either killed or wounded. Capt. Ayſcough, it is thought, was killed; ſeven marines and ſeamen were made priſoners. Our troops, after tarrying ſeveral days on the iſland, returned to the main without having an opportunity of effecting any thing conſiderable, the ſhipping having left Southold, and we learn the magazine at Setacket had been removed.

BOSTON, December 29.

The owners of the privateer, Civil Uſage, of Newbury-Port, have made a preſent to the Honourable John Hancock, Eſq; of an elegant coach, which was lately taken in one of their prizes, as a token of their reſpect for that gentleman, who has ſo nobly diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the preſent conteſt with Great-Britain, as, *The friend of his country.*

Thurſday laſt the brig Favourite, of 14 guns, Capt. Lamb, belonging to Connecticut, arrived ſafe in port, after 24 days paſſage from Martinico, with 17 four pound braſs cannon, and a great quantity of round ſhot ſuitable for the ſame, about 1000 ſtand of arms, and 14 tons of powder. By this veſſel we have an account, that about a fortnight before ſhe failed 15,000 troops arrived there from France, 5000 of which were deſtined for Hiſpaniola.

YORK-TOWN, *January* 17.

On the 2d inſtant the General Aſſembly of this Commonwealth adjourned to the 18th of February, having previouſly elected the following gentlemen to ſerve as Delegates in Congreſs for the enſuing year, viz. Dr. *Benjamin Franklin, Robert Morris, Daniel Roberdeau, Jonathan B. Smith, James Smith*, of York-Town, *William Clingan*, and *Joſeph Read*, Eſquires.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of diſtinction at Paris, dated October 7, 1777.

"I am glad you continue to have a good opinion of our affairs; I have the ſame, with a confidence in God that they will wind up to the honour and advantage of America.------England is on the brink of perdition, which ſhe has deſerved for her injuſtice and barbarity."

Extract of a letter from Boſton, December 31.

"A large brig from France, loaded with dry goods to a great amount, arrived ſafe at Beverly a day or two ago; alſo a prize ſhip from Liverpool at Cape-Ann, of 16 four pounders, laden with coal, ſalt, &c. taken by a ſloop of ten guns, out of Newberry."

By a gentleman from Dover we are informed, that laſt Friday ſe'nnight a letter of marque brig arrived at Sinepuxent from Bourdeaux, with a valuable cargo of dry goods and warlike ſtores: Her ſupercargo acquainted the gentleman that they took two prizes on the paſſage, one laden with fiſh, which was ſent for Martinico, the other with a cargo of ſalt, which they ordered to Sinepuxent.

Treaſury-Office, York-Town, Jan. 8, 1778.

CONGRESS having directed that the Lottery of the United States ſhall be abſolutely drawn on the firſt day of May next, and that all the tickets then remaining unſold, ſhall be the property and at the riſque of the ſaid States.

Reſolved, That the Managers of the ſaid Lottery be directed to order each perſon employed by them, or by the reſpective States, who ſhall, on the 30th day of April next, have in his hands any tickets of the firſt claſs of ſaid Lottery for ſale on the public account, to deliver them on that day to the Governor or Preſident of the Council of the State in which he reſides, who is requeſted to receive the ſame, and ſign quadruplicate certificates therefor, ſpecifying the number of each ticket ſo delivered; one certificate to be given to the perſon of whom he may receive ſuch tickets; one to be retained by himſelf; one to be tranſmitted to the Managers; and the other forthwith ſent to the Board of Treaſury, together with ſuch tickets, under the ſeal of the State. And that the Managers be further directed to deliver to the Board of Treaſury on the ſaid 30th day of April next, the tickets then in their hands, together with an invoice of their numbers, taking certificates therefor as aforeſaid, and to draw the Lottery in the place where Congreſs ſhall then be ſitting.

That all tickets not returned on the ſaid 30th day of April next, either to the Board of Treaſury, or the Governors or the Preſidents of Council as above directed, ſhall be conſidered as purchaſed by, and at the riſque of the poſſeſſors of ſuch tickets.

Extract from the minutes,

WILLIAM GOVETT, *A. Aud. Gen.*

nge, or do you re-
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line-of-battle ſhips afloat, at
preſent we had only 55; but he did not doubt, if there
were occaſion, we could fit out at leaſt as many as were

Lords, I am unwilling to treſpaſs on the time, to point out to your Lordſhips the ſeveral valuable captures of laſt guinea and the laſt man; and that very flag, once the terror, now the contempt of all Europe. Do your Lord-

The Monthly Meeting for the Northern Diſtrict having had a committee appointed for the like ſervice, produced to that meeting the following report.

" In as much as divers of our members have been ſubjected to various loſſes, oppreſſions and impoſitions, under the *preſent commotions and tumults*, the committee, appointed in the 12th month laſt to preſerve a record of the ſufferings of our brethren for a faithful adherence to the cauſe and teſtimony of truth, think it right to ſubmit to the conſideration of the Monthly Meeting a general view of the ſeveral matters in
been exerciſed, to encourage
a conduct conſiſtent with
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5th Month 27th, 1777.
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6th Month 24th, 1777.
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Philadelphia, 7th Mo
To the Monthly Meeting
of Philadelphia to be

SAMUEL SMITH,
WILLIAM COWPER, HENRY DRINKER,
CHARLES WEST,

The foregoing report was read, and conſidered, in our ſaid Meeting, and committed to the care of the Repreſentatives, to be by them laid before our Quarterly Meeting. HENRY DRINKER, Clerk.

The amount of Friends ſufferings brought up from our ſeveral Monthly Meetings, chiefly for not bearing arms and *paying taxes for ſupporting a war againſt the Government this year*, is Four Hundred and Sixteen Pounds Five Shillings, Pennſylvania currency.

Divers Friends were impriſoned; ſome ſoon diſcharged; three continued priſoners upwards of three months, were

TO BE LETT,

And may be entered on any time the enſuing Fall,

A PLANTATION, of about 150 Acres of LAND, in Upper-Dublin townſhip, Philadelphia county, 16 miles diſtance from this city, conſiſting of 12 acres watered meadow, a valuable orchard, and the remainder cleared and woodland; being a very healthy and pleaſant ſituation, and in a reputable neighbourhood. The terms to be known of

Auguſt 23, 1777. || GEORGE ROBERTS.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

[illegible] of Auguſt, from Capt. John Lear[illegible]

of one Battalion or Company to another, ſhall apply to the Commanding Officer of the Company to which he did belong, who ſhall give him a diſcharge, certifying the Claſs to which he belongs, and whether he hath ſerved his tour of duty or not; which certificate the ſaid Militia-man ſhall produce to the Captain or Commanding Officer of the Company in whoſe bounds he next ſettles, within ten days after his ſettlement, under penalty of Five Pounds, to be recovered and applied as the aforeſaid fine is directed to be recovered and applied. And the Captain or Commanding Officer is hereby required to enroll him in the Claſs ſpecified in ſaid certificate.

And whereas it is found upon experience, that ſubjecting Members of the General Aſſembly to Militia duties has a tendency to retard the public buſineſs, many of them having been called to ſerve their tour in the Militia, when their attendance at the ſame time was abſolutely neceſſary on their duty in the Houſe of Aſſembly. Therefore,

Be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That Members of the General Aſſembly for the time being, ſhall be, and they are hereby exempted from performing Militia duties, and from all fines for any neglect thereof, during the time they continue Members.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That ſo much of the Act to which this is a further Supplement, as alſo ſo much of the ſaid Supplement to the ſaid Militia Act, as is herein or hereby amended or altered, are hereby declared to be repealed.

YORK-TOWN.

At a General Court Martial, held December 16, 1777.
Col. WILLIAM CHAMBERS, *Preſident.*

Lieut. Thomas Nealy, of Col. William Rankins's Battalion, of York County Militia, appeared before the Court, on a Charge of Cowardice, running away, and calling to the men, that the enemy were ſurrounding them, in a ſkirmiſh with a ſmall party of Light-horſe, near the Fox-chace, on the 12th inſtant; to which the Priſoner pleaded Not Guilty.

Col. Rankins, on oath before the Court, ſaid, he was marching to a poſt, near the Fox-chace, to ambuſh a party of the enemy's Light-horſe; and when he came in ſight of the enemy, the ſaid Lieut. Nealy cried out " The enemy is ſurrounding us," on which words the men fell back, which occaſioned the enemy to make their eſcape.——The Court adjourned until to-morrow morning nine o'clock.

Dec. 17. The Court met. Lieut. William Kirk, on oath before the Court, ſaid, That he was a pilot to Col. Rankins, and that they were marching to a piece of ground, to ambuſh a ſmall party of the enemy's Light-horſe; and when they came in ſight of the enemy, he ſaw the priſoner Lieut. Nealy run, and cry to the men, they are ſurrounding us----he ran ſome diſtance, and got behind a tree.

The Court, after conſidering the evidences, do find the priſoner Lieut. Nealy is guilty of a breach of the 12th and 13th articles of the 13th ſection of the Articles of War; and do therefore adjudge the priſoner Lieut. Nealy to be caſhiered, to forfeit his two months pay, to be advertiſed in and about the camp, and his crime and the judgment of the Court to be inſerted in the public News-papers.

WILLIAM CHAMBERS, *Preſident.*
JOHN LACEY, *jun. Judge Advocate.*

The above ſentence againſt Lieut. Nealy, is confirmed by me, JAMES POTTER, B. G.

In CONGRESS, January 6, 1778.

WHEREAS it appears, by a return made to the Board of Treaſury from the Managers of the Lottery of the United States, that the invaſion of the State of Pennſylvania by the enemy has obſtructed this buſineſs, and produced conſiderable delays in the ſale of the tickets, inſomuch that the number yet remaining on hand renders it neceſſary once more to poſtpone the drawing thereof; and whereas Congreſs being deſirous ſo far as poſſible to fulfil the expectations of the adventurers, think it proper to give them the fulleſt aſſurances, that at the time herein propoſed, the Managers are to proceed on this buſineſs without further delay.

Reſolved, That the drawing of the Firſt Claſs of the Lottery mentioned, be poſtponed to the firſt day of May next, at which time the Managers are directed to proceed therein, and compleat it as ſoon as may be; and that all the tickets then unſold ſhall be the property and at the riſque of the United States.

Extract from the minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

In purſuance of the above reſolution of Congreſs, directing the drawing of the Lottery abſolutely *to commence on the firſt day of May next, and to be drawn without delay, the Managers acquaint the public, that the offices for the ſale of tickets are ſtill open in the different States; where any perſon, or company, may be ſupplied, if they apply before the 30th of April next. No tickets to be ſold on any account after ſaid day.*

All Printers on the Continent, are requeſted to inſert the above, and continue it for ſix weeks.

A SONG,

On the Surrender of Lieutenant-General BURGOYNE and his Army, to Major-General GATES.

Tune,---*As Jack the briſk young Drummer.*

AS JACK, the King's commander,
Was going on his duty,
Thro' all the crowd he ſmil'd and bow'd
To every blooming beauty.

The city rung of feats he'd done
In Portugal and Flanders;
And all the town tho't he'd be crown'd
The firſt of Alexanders.

To Hampton court he firſt repairs,
To kiſs great George's hand, Sir;
Then to harrangue on ſtate affairs
Before he left the land, Sir.

The Lower Houſe ſat mute as mouſe
To hear his grand oration;
And all the Peers with loudeſt cheers
Proclaim'd him thro' the nation!

Then ſtraight he went to Canada,
Next to Ticonderoga;
And, paſſing thoſe, away he goes
Straitway to Saratoga.

With grand parade his march he made
To gain his wiſh'd for ſtation,
Whilſt far and wide his minions hie'd
To ſpread his PROCLAMATION.

" To ſuch as ſtaid he offers made
" Of *Pardon* on SUBMISSION;
" But *Savage* bands ſhould waſte the lands
" Of ALL in OPPOSITION."

But ah! the cruel fate of war!
This boaſted ſon of Britain,
When mounting his triumphal car,
With ſudden fear was ſmitten.

The ſons of Freedom gather'd round,
His hoſtile bands confounded;
And when they'd fain have turn'd their backs
They found themſelves ſurrounded.

In vain they fought, in vain they fled,
Their Chief, humane and tender,
To ſave the reſt ſoon tho't it beſt
His forces to ſurrender.

Brave *St. Clair* when he firſt retir'd
Knew what the fates portended;
And *Arnold*, with heroic *Gates*,
His conduct have defended.

Thus may America's brave ſons
With honour be rewarded;
And be the fate of all her foes
The ſame as here recorded.

TO BE SOLD.
A Pair of POCKET PISTOLS.
Inquire of the PRINTERS hereof.

YORK-TOWN: Printed by HALL and SELLERS.

[illegible] ſecures her, ſo that the owner may have [illegible] Four Dollars reward, paid by JOHN BOYER, Butcher, in Sixth-ſtreet. ¶

[illegible] Cow, and ſecures her, ſo that [illegible] ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges paid by || ROBERT COLLINGS, in Vine-ſtreet.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.

SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1778.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

THE PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1778.

TOULON, *Auguſt* 9.

THE Captains of the ſhips that compoſe our ſquadron, have received orders to replace daily the proviſions they conſume, and every other thing they may want, that their departure may not be delayed, whenever the ſailing orders arrive.

Vienna, Auguſt 27. The laſt advices received reſpecting the differences between Ruſſia and the Porte, confirm, that preparations for war are carried on with great activity by both parties; but that, nevertheleſs, the negociations are not interrupted.

Warſaw, Auguſt 27. On Monday laſt Numan Bey had a public audience of the King, who was ſeated on this throne in the great hall of the ſenate, all the the ſenators being preſent.

LONDON.

Sept. 10. The American war is of ſo different a complexion from every other war which hath harraſſed Europe, that it is not to be judged by the rules which may be applicable to ordinary caſes. The capture of an American town, doth not imply the conqueſt of the vicinage. We took New-York. Did that ſecure *the province* in our intereſt? We are in poſſeſſion of Ticonderoga. Will that inſure the ſubmiſſion of *the adjacent country?* We deſtroyed the flouriſhing town of Norfolk. Is the *Province of Virginia* therefore in our poſſeſſion? In other wars, the capture of a city, or the ſurrender of the principal village in a diſtrict, is neceſſarily followed by the ſubjection of the circumjacent country. Not ſo in America. We may take Philadelphia. Will that ſecure to us *the whole Province of Pennſylvania?* If not, we are only fighting to gain a lodgment for our troops in the heart of an enemy's country. What would Mareſchal Saxe have ſaid to ſuch a war? the greateſt generals would have reprobated it. Yet either through ignorance or wilful error, we exult in trifles, and are ſatisfied with the capture of a ſingle town, when whole provinces muſt be ſubdued, or we never ſhall effect the conqueſt of America.

The French, who are jealous of the growing power of Ruſſia, have endeavoured to take advantage of the friendly diſpoſition of the Emperor of Germany, which proceeds from a natural cauſe of relationſhip between him and the Queen, who governs and preſides over the politics of France; and, in order to wean him from the intereſt of the Empreſs, have taken all poſſible pains to prevail upon him to ſtand neuter in caſe of a rupture with the Porte.

Sept. 15. Letters from Cadiz, by the Molly, Lanaſtee, which is arrived at Greenock from Cadiz, brings an account, that in the courſe of a fortnight 20 ſail of American ſhips, laden with the produce of their country, arrived at that port under Spaniſh colours, and under convoy of ſome Spaniſh men of war.

Extract of a letter from Paris, September 4.

"Be aſſured, notwithſtanding aſſurances, that there is ſomething hatching at this court, which will ſhortly ſurpriſe all Europe. I have ſome authority for this declaration, and I wiſh it may prove falſe. The politics of this court, it is true, are divided, and ſhould the Queen's party prevail, what I have advanced will moſt ſurely come to paſs."

Extract of a letter from Goſport, September 12.

"Yeſterday arrived at Spithead his Majeſty's ſhip Maidſtone, Captain Gardner, from the Downs; ſhe is bound to Jamaica.

"His Majeſty's frigate Venus, Captain Williams, with the fleet bound to New-York, left Cowes and Yarmouth roads yeſterday, and came through Spithead, and out at St. Helen's, not being able to get through the Needles; they are nearly out of ſight, with the wind to the northward; Friday morning, eleven o'clock.

"His Majeſty's ſhip Egmont, Capt. Elphinſtone, has received ſailing orders, and will proceed to ſea this day."

The Sampſon, Twoman, from South-Carolina to Nan[illegible], with rice and indigo, is totally loſt on the coaſt of France.

The Proſper ſloop of war is ordered to be got ready immediately to carry over Gen. Haldimand, and his train to Quebec.

Sept. 22. The following reply of Charles the Second to his parliament, conciſely explains the ſyſtem of government adopted in the preſent reign.

"*My lords and gentlemen,*

"*I take this addreſs very kindly, and I expect that you ſhall ſtand by me, as I always will by you.*"

The intention of parliaments is totally defeated when they are proſtituted to the views of the crown. Parliaments were ordained for the ſecurity of our liberties. They may be bribed to betray our birthright.

A packed parliament is the worſt of evils which can happen in a free country. The purſe of the nation is at the diſpoſal of an Houſe of Commons. Should that houſe be filled with court-penſioners, the wealth of the kingdom would be at the diſpoſal of the crown.

Beſides the diſtribution of offices amongſt the members of the Houſe of Commons, there is another method practiſed to ſecure their votes. When a member chuſes to be pliable, his intentions are announced, and he is ſet down for 500l. per annum. The miniſter hath ſeveral of thoſe privy-penſioners on his liſt.

Montague, who was at the head of the treaſury, in the reign of King William, was an excellent manager of the Houſe of Commons. He knew ſo well how to bribe the members, that he uſed to ſay in the cabinet, "*Propoſe but your meaſure, I have the majority ready.*"

Extract of a letter from Goſport, Sept. 19.

"On Wedneſday arrived at Spithead from the Downs the Cameleon ſloop.

"Sailed from Spithead ſeveral armed tranſports, with troops and proviſions, bound to New-York.

In the laſt campaign in Canada General Burgoyne was piqued that General Carleton ſhould command him, he therefore came home, and, on his return to Quebec, carried out freſh powers, whereby he was to command the forces on the expedition, tho' Carleton was Captain-General and commander in chief of the whole province: Carleton was now piqued in his turn, and wrote home to be recalled, which requeſt was granted, and General Haldimand is now preparing to ſet out to relieve him.

It is ſaid that ſome very diſagreeable accounts have been received from the Eaſt-Indies; in conſequence of which ſeven ſhips of the line were this day put in commiſſion; two at Portſmouth, two at Plymouth, two at Chatham, and one at Woolwich, which have orders to be got ready for ſea as ſoon as poſſible.

Anecdote of the King of Pruſſia.---A German prince who had agreed to let out to the Engliſh a battalion of his troops to ſerve againſt the Americans, ſent directions to his reſident at the court of Berlin, to demand a paſſage for them through the Pruſſian dominions. The reſident obeyed; the King expreſſed his ſurpriſe at the demand, as he had not heard that war had been declared between any of the powers of Europe. Your Majeſty is in the right, replied the envoy, there is no war in Europe, the battalion I ſpeak of is a body of troops that my maſter has ſold to the King of Great-Britain, and are to be ſent to America. O, ho! ſaid the King, why did not you tell me ſo at firſt? This comes under the denomination of *merchandiſe*, and therefore, upon paying the *duties*, your

Lords, I am unwilling to treſpaſs on the time, to point out to your Lordſhips the ſeveral valuable captures of laſt guinea and the la[illegible]man, and that very flag, once the terror, now the contem[illegible]t of all Europe. Do your Lord- preſent we had only 5[illegible], but he did not doubt, if there were occaſion, we could fit out at leaſt as many as were

The Monthly Meeting for the Northern Diſtrict having had a committee appointed for the like ſervice, produced to that meeting the following report.

" In as much as divers of our members have been ſubjected to various loſſes, oppreſſions and impoſitions, under the *preſent commotions and tumults*, the committee, appointed in the 12th month laſt to preſerve a record of the ſufferings of our brethren for a faithful adherence to the cauſe and teſtimony of truth, think it right to ſubmit to the conſideration of the Monthly Meeting a general view of the ſeveral matters in
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5th Month 27th, 1777
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Philadelphia, 7th Mo
To the Monthly Meeting
of Philadelphia to be

SAMUEL S[illegible],
WILLIAM C[illegible], HENRY DRINKER,
CHARLES WEST,

The foregoing report was read, and conſidered, in our ſaid Meeting, and committed to the care of the Repreſentatives, to be by them laid before our Quarterly Meeting. HENRY DRINKER, Clerk.

The amount of Friends ſufferings brought up from our ſeveral Monthly Meetings, chiefly for not bearing arms and *paying taxes for ſupporting a war againſt the Government this year*, is Four Hundred and Sixteen Pounds Five Shillings, Pennſylvania currency.

Divers Friends were impriſoned; ſome ſoon diſcharged; three continued priſoners upwards of three months, were

TO BE LETT,

And may be entered on any time the enſuing Fall,

A PLANTATION, of about 150 Acres of LAND, in Upper-Dublin townſhip, Philadelphia county, 16 miles diſtance from this city, conſiſting of 12 acres watered meadow, a valuable orchard, and the remainder cleared and woodland; being a very healthy and pleaſant ſituation, and in a reputable neighbourhood. The terms to be known of

Auguſt 23, 1777. || GEORGE ROBERTS.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

[illegible] from Capt. John Lear[illegible]

maſter ſhall have leave to paſs his troops through my territories.

WORCESTER, January 1.

Tueſday about one hundred and fifty Canadians, moſt of whom were taken at Bennington, and have been priſoners of war, ſtationed in this and New-Hampſhire State, paſſed through this town, on their way to Albany, having chiefly enliſted in the ſervice of the United States.

BURLINGTON, January 14.

A correſpondent, who wiſhes to have a ſpirit of activity and enterprize encouraged in our army, has furniſhed us with the following anecdote, which may be depended upon---" A troop of dragoons in Col. Bland's regiment, ſeldom having more than twenty-five men and horſes fit for duty, has, ſince the firſt of Auguſt laſt, taken 124 Britiſh and Heſſian privates, beſides four commiſſioned officers, with the loſs only of one horſe.---This gallant corps is under the command of Capt. Lee, Lieut. Lindſay and Cornet Peyton, whoſe merit and ſervices it is hoped will not paſs unnoticed or unrewarded."

We are told in the Philadelphia papers, that *General Lord Cornwallis* embarked for England. " It is an undoubted fact," ſays a correſpondent, " that he has embarked for England in a leaden coffin; a ſample of the vigour of the American arms. We hope to pay off all our Engliſh debts by the like remittances."

About eight days ago a very large ſchooner drove on ſhore upon the Pea Patch, in the Delaware, with the ice, richly laden; having on board 101 hogſheads of rum and ſpirits, a large quantity of fine and coarſe cloths, India ſilks, bohea tea, &c. &c. The ice having cut the veſſel through, the crew delivered themſelves to the militia of Salem county, and the principal part of the cargo has been ſaved, and ſtored in a place of ſecurity.

Letter from Major-General ROBERTSON to his Excellency Governor LIVINGSTON.

SIR, *New-York, January* 4, 1778.

I AM interrupted in my daily attempts to ſoften the calamities of priſoners, and reconcile their caſe with our ſecurity, by a general cry of reſentment, ariſing from an information------

That officers in the King's ſervice, taken on the 27th of November, and Mr. John Brown, a deputy commiſſary, are to be tried in Jerſey for high treaſon; and that Mr. Iliff and another priſoner have been hanged.

Though I am neither authoriſed to threaten or to ſooth, my wiſh to prevent an increaſe of horrors will juſtify my uſing the liberty of an old acquaintance, to deſire your interpoſition to put an end to, or prevent meaſures which, if purſued on one ſide, would tend to prevent every act of humanity on the other, and render every perſon who exerciſes this to the king's enemies, odious to his friends.

I need not point out to you all the cruel conſequences of ſuch a proceedure. I am hopeful you'll prevent them, and excuſe this trouble from, Sir,

Your obedient humble ſervant,

JAMES ROBERTSON.

N. B. At the moment that the cry of murder reached my ears, I was ſigning orders, that Fell's requeſt, to have the liberty of the city, and Colonel Reynold to be ſet free on his parole, ſhould be complied with. I have not recalled the order, becauſe though the evidence be ſtrong, I can't believe it poſſible a meaſure ſo cruel and impolitic could be adopted where you bear ſway.

To William Livingſton, Eſq; &c. &c.

Governor LIVINGSTON's Anſwer.

SIR, *January* 7, 1778.

HAVING received a letter under your ſignature, dated the 4th inſtant, which I have ſome reaſon to think you intended for me, I ſit down to anſwer your inquiries concerning certain officers in the ſervice of your king, taken on Staten-Iſland, and one Brown, who calls himſelf a deputy commiſſary; and alſo reſpecting one Iliff, and another priſoner (I ſuppoſe you muſt mean John Mee, he having ſhared the fate you mention) who have been hanged.

Buſkirk, Earl and Hammel, who are, I preſume, the officers intended with the ſaid Brown, were ſent to me by General Dickinſon, as priſoners taken on Staten-Iſland. Finding them all to be ſubjects of this State, and to have committed treaſon againſt it, the Council of Safety committed them to Trenton goal. At the ſame time I acquainted General Waſhington, that if he choſe to treat the three firſt, who were Britiſh officers, as priſoners of war, I doubted not the Council of Safety would be ſatisfied. General Waſhington has ſince informed me that he intends to conſider them as ſuch; and they are therefore at his ſervice, whenever the Commiſſary of priſoners ſhall direct concerning them. Brown, I am told, committed ſeveral robberies in this State before he took ſanctuary on Staten-Iſland, and I ſhould ſcarcely imagine that he has expiated the guilt of his former crimes by committing the greater one of joining the enemies of his country. However, if General Waſhington chooſes to conſider him alſo as a priſoner of war, I ſhall not interpoſe in the matter.

Iliff was executed, after a trial by a jury, for enliſting our ſubjects, himſelf being one, as recruits in the Britiſh army, and he was apprehended on his way with them to Staten-Iſland. Had he never been ſubject to this State, he would have forfeited his life as a ſpy. Mee was one of his company, and had alſo procured our ſubjects to enliſt in the ſervice of the enemy.

If theſe tranſactions, Sir, ſhould induce you to countenance greater ſeverities towards our people, whom the fortune of war has thrown into your power, than they have already ſuffered, you will pardon me for thinking that you go farther out of your way to find palliatives for inhumanity than neceſſity ſeems to require; and if this be the cry of murder to which you allude as having reached your ears, I ſincerely pity your ears for being ſo frequently aſſaulted with cries of murder much more audible, becauſe much leſs diſtant, I mean the cries of your priſoners who are conſtantly periſhing in the goals of New-York (the cooleſt and moſt deliberate kind of murder) from the rigorous manner of their treatment.

I am, with all due reſpect,
Your moſt humble ſervant,
WILLIAM LIVINGSTON.

James Robertſon, Eſq; &c. &c. &c.

P. S. You have diſtinguiſhed me by a title which I have neither authority nor ambition to aſſume, I know of no man, Sir, who *bears ſway* in this State. It is our peculiar felicity, and our ſuperiority over the tyrannical ſyſtem we have diſcarded, that we are not ſwayed by men----In New-Jerſey, Sir, the laws alone *bear ſway*.

LANCASTER, January 21.

A gentleman from Tom's river, in Monmouth county, Eaſt Jerſey, ſaw 6 or 7 topſail veſſels at ſea, ſeemingly bound to New-York; and aſcending a veſſel's maſt, he diſcovered 10 or 12 more, purſuing the ſame courſe. Two American veſſels unknown, which the enemy had captured and ſent for that port, have ſome weeks ſince been wrecked on the Jerſey coaſt.

A tranſport cut through by the ice about the laſt of December, was abandoned by the enemy near Port Penn, in Newcaſtle county. They have loſt above twelve veſſels in the Delaware at different places, on that occaſion. We have no particulars concerning ſome of them.

On Thurſday laſt the ſloop Bachelor, John Staples maſter, bound for Philadelphia, burthen about 50 tons, with three hands on board, was taken by Capt. Joſeph Rice, of the artillery, and a party of 8 men, off Marcus-Hook. Her cargo conſiſts of 36 caſks of rice, 8 barrels of beef, 2 caſks of porter, 24 firkins of butter, 500 buſhels of potatoes and turnips, 6 hogſheads of loaf ſugar, 3 ditto of brown ſugar, 5 ditto of rum, 17 tierces of ſalmon, 18 boxes of ſoap, 1 cheſt of bohea tea, 20 hams, 20 cheeſes, 2 barrels of tar, 1 pipe of wine, 1 hogſhead of bottled claret, 4 barrels of flour, and 192 half hides.

WILLIAMSBURG, January 9.

We hear that on Sunday laſt ſome of the enemy's ſhips went up Rappahannock river, and took a French ſhip with 4 or 500 hogſheads of tobacco on board; and on Monday they took another French veſſel, loaded with tobacco. We alſo hear they have taken the ----- galley, Capt. Markham, and were in purſuit of another French veſſel.

[illegible] ſecures her, ſo that the owner may have [illegible], ſhall have Four Dollars reward, paid by JOHN BOYER, Butcher, in Sixth-ſtreet. ¶

Cow, and ſecure her, ſo that [illegible] ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges paid by || ROBERT COLLINGS, in Vine-ſtreet.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.

SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1778.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Domestic.

BALTIMORE, January 13.

By Capt. Cordray, arrived at Sinepuxent in a short passage from Cape-Francois, we are informed, that while he lay at the Cape, an armed Brig from South-Carolina fell in with a Britiſh frigate, who gave her chace, and would undoubtedly have taken her, had not a French frigate taken the Carolinaman under protection, and convoyed her ſafe into port.

Laſt Friday Capt. William Notten, in the ſloop Pennſylvania Farmer, arrived here in 25 days from Coracoa, who informs, that the news of Burgoyne and his army ſurrendering themſelves priſoners to the Americans, was received there before he ſailed, which afforded great ſatisfaction and joy to the people there, who immediately cauſed a number of cannon to be diſcharged, and the colours of the ſhipping in the harbour to be diſplayed, &c.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Cape-Francois to his friend in this town, dated December 8, 1777.

"You no doubt have heard of the great preparations for war in the French Weſt-Indies; an embargo laid on all French veſſels; the French ports ſhut to all American veſſels; a number of tranſports and ſoldiers expected under a ſtrong convoy.——It is true, the embargo was laid, the ports ſhut to the Americans, and the tranſports coming under a convoy, until oppoſed by the Britiſh Ambaſſador at Paris, who declared, that ſhould the tranſports come under a convoy, the King his maſter would look upon it as a manifeſt declaration of war, and he did not know but they would be attacked before they reached the Weſt-Indies; but he hoped that would not be the caſe, as it was his maſter's intention to keep up a good underſtanding between the court of Great-Britain and thoſe of France and Spain, which he hoped would not take the advantage of the times, while he was quelling the unhappy rebellion that now ſubſiſted between Great-Britain and the Colonies; and that he could not help obſerving to them the favour ſhewn to American veſſels in the French ports. France, with her uſual policy, denied the Americans her ports for a while, took off the embargo, and agreed to ſend her tranſports to the iſlands without convoy. The tranſports arrived here and at Martinico, landing at Martinico 7000 effective men; and at this place were landed yeſterday about 6500 ſtout hearty fellows, among whom is a regiment of dragoons, with all their implements, &c. but no horſe, chiefly cloathed in heavy woollen, and in general old and well experienced officers and ſoldiers. And likewiſe arrived in the Havanna ten ſhips of the line, and ten frigates, with a number of tranſports with ſoldiers on board, and as many more daily expected. The people here thought at firſt they were for taking Jamaica; but ſince their arrival the politicians are off of that opinion, and judge, by their clothing, they are deſtined for a colder climate.

"The continental agent reſiding here, waited on General Dargour, after his arrival, and begged to know his intentions, in regard of admitting American veſſels; he replied, that he had orders from the King his maſter, to open all French ports, to the veſſels belonging to the Thirteen United States."

YORK-TOWN, *January* 24.

We hear that the Honourable Congreſs have ordered a monument to be erected in North-Carolina, to the memory of the amiable and gallant Gen. NASH, who fell on the 4th of October, at the battle of Germantown.

We are informed that the hon. GEORGE WALTON, Eſq; late one of the Delegates in Congreſs for the State of Georgia, died ſuddenly of an appoplectic fit, on his return home from this State.

We hear that Monſieur PLIARNE was drowned a few days ago, in croſſing the river Potomack. This French gentleman's engaging manners, and warm attachment to the liberties of this country, had procured him many friends in every part of the United States, during upwards of two years reſidence in them.

A correſpondent deſires to know whether it be moſt proper to call an inhabitant of the United States a Subject or a Citizen. The former has always been uſed to ſignify an inhabitant of monarchy---The word being derived from *ſub* and *jugum*, which ſignifies *under*

e, monarchy being founded in force, the inha- its of courſe were conſidered as ſlaves, or as *under oke*. The word CITIZEN has been uſed in all to ſignify an inhabitant of a free country. A ten and a Freeman are ſynonimous words.

ANECDOTE.

uring the cannonade upon Fort Mifflin in the ri- Delaware, Captain Lee erected a little battery at mouth of Mantua-creek, a few miles below the to annoy the enemy's ſhipping. The enemy perceived the danger to be apprehended from battery, and began a furious cannonade upon it. rgeant, of the name of ELLIS, had occaſion in courſe of his duty to expoſe himſelf upon the top he breaſt-work, in the height of the cannonade. ſon, a lad of eleven years of age, a fifer in the pany, ſeeing the extreme danger of his father, ed upon him to come down. The father told him was in the way of his duty and feared nothing.--- boy called to him a ſecond time to come down, bid his father think of his poor mamma and his thers and ſiſters, who would ſuffer by his being ed. The father chided him for his fears, and told that he muſt do his duty, and not deſert any ger when his country called him to it. Immedily after he had ſpoken theſe words a cannon ball ck his two thighs, and fractured them to pieces. ſon ran up to him after he fell, wrung his hands cried out, "Oh, my poor mamma!---I wiſh it been me that had been killed inſtead of my dad---ſhe could live well enough without me, oh, my ar dadda, did not I tell you all this." A gen- man in the neighbourhood of the battery ſent the or man a 30 dollar bill. He took it with thankneſs, and delivered it to his ſon, with the follow- g advice,----"Here, my boy, give this money to ur mother.-----You muſt be a good boy, and you uſt love your mother and take care of your brothers d ſiſters: But you muſt not leave the company; ght for your country while you are able, and rather e than ſubmit or diſgrace yourſelf by being a cowd." With theſe words on his lips he expired about hour after he was wounded.

York-Town, January 24, 1778.

LEFT at the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in York-Town, about four weeks ago, a ſmall black horſe, about four years old, has a ſwitch tail, lately trimmed about his head, no brand nor ear-mark. Alſo a light bay Horſe, about 15 years old, and 15 hands high, with a long blaze down his face. The owners are deſired to come in ten days from the date hereof, prove their property, pay charges and take them away, or they will be ſold for the coſt, by

§ GEORGE STAKE.

DESERTED on the 31ſt of December, from General Duportail, La Ramé, a ſoldier in the Independent regiment, commanded by Col. Armand, in the ſervice of the United States; he is about 23 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, ſmooth face, broad flat noſe, and has thick cheſtnut coloured hair; he carried off with him a ſtrong well made bay horſe, about 5 years old, belonging to the General, alſo a double barrelled piſtol, a ſabre with a ſteel handle, a pair of ſhoe-buckles, a ſtock-buckle, a pair of ſpurs, a ſpoon and a fork, all of ſilver. He ſpeaks good French, but very bad Engliſh, and paſſed thro' York-Town on pretence of ſeeking lodgings for his maſter, it is thought he has taken the road for Baltimore. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid deſerter in any gaol of this State, or ſends him to York-Town, ſhall be handſomely rewarded, and have reaſonable charges, paid by Colonel ARMAND. §

Carliſle, January 12, 1778.

THE ſubſcriber hath ſeized and diſtrained a red and white BULL, who often broke into his incloſure; the bull's face is all white, his near ear copp'd, and the off ear ſlit. The owner is requeſted to pay the damages and coſts, and take him away.

§ GEORGE STEVENSON.

WHEREAS a certain deſerter being taken up in York-Town, having in his poſſeſſion a ſurtout coat, which he confeſſed he ſtole. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take it away. FREDERICK YOUCE. ¶

Lords, I am unwilling to treſpaſs on the time, to point out to your Lordſhips the ſeveral valuable captures of laſt guinea and the la- an and that very flag, once the terror, now the contem- t of all Europe. Do your Lord- preſent we had only 58, but he did not doubt, if there were occaſion, we could fit out at leaſt as many as were

The Monthly Meeting for the Northern Diſtrict having had a committee appointed for the like ſervice, produced to that meeting the following report.

" In as much as divers of our members have been ſubjected to various loſſes, oppreſſions and impoſitions, under the *preſent commotions and tumults*, the committee, appointed in the 12th month laſt to preſerve a record of the ſufferings of our brethren for a faithful adherence to the cauſe and teſtimony of truth, think it right to ſubmit to the conſideration of the Monthly Meeting a general view of the ſeveral matters in
been exerciſed, to enco
a conduct conſiſtent w
by a brotherly ſympat
lieve, aſſiſt and ſtrength
" Many of our houſ
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thoſe who *have in the*
" In like manner ha
kets been forcibly tak
Friends, declared to b
The being compelled i
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be likely to want the
So far as have come t
believe Friends have n
inſtance, with a good
and have generally ſhew
" The houſes of ſe
abuſed, and their wi
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pretended acts of devoti
nances in making a ſhe
houſes and ſhops, profeſſe
and to crave a bleſſing o
dently tending to ſpread
" The like abuſes a
perty hath lately been
not illuminate their ho
practices and outward m
rate the time *of theſe pe*
all ſubjection to the Engl
cellent conſtitution, under
proſperity.
" Some of our men
into their houſes; and k
families have been muc
teſtimony diſregarded b
" Edward Wells w
of armed men, and fo
and aſſiſt in warlike ſerv
Priſon in this city, and
by order of General P
" And for the like r
liam Brown and Williar
dwellings by an armed
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before they were permit
" Samuel Shaw havi
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ation of the matter, con
lieving it t be inconſi
and the ſolid advice of
ing. He was fined for
and had his woods diſtr
value of Twenty eight
" William Compton
have to make, which is
nutes of our Monthly
ing been kept cloſe p
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thereby prevented from
charge brought againſt
threatened with very ſe
ing of his life, altho' f
authors of this injurio
leaſt grounds therefor.

6th Month 27th, 177
afford their advice and
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month, by a written or
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Friends that ſo far as h
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in this place, had upon
him; yet he is ſtill co
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and chriſtian ſympathy
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Charles Weſt, John P
Cowper, William Fiſhe
and Henry Drinker, we
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afford ſuch aſſiſtance a
ſituation may appear t
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intereſted.

6th Month 24th, 177
laſt month having ſeve
of our brethren in thi
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the alarming ſtretch o
ſeverity which was pr
of William Compton,
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arbitrary proceedings,
and after diligently pu
attending an examina
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Philadelphia, 7th M
To the Monthly Meetin
of Philadelphia
SAMUEL S
WILLIAM C
CHARLES WE

The foregoing report was read, and conſidered, in our ſaid Meeting, and committed to the care of the Repreſentatives, to be by them laid before our Quarterly Meeting. HENRY DRINKER, Clerk.

The amount of Friends ſufferings brought up from our ſeveral Monthly Meetings, chiefly for not bearing arms and *paying taxes for ſupporting a war againſt the Government this year*, is Four Hundred and Sixteen Pounds Five Shillings, Pennſylvania currency.

Divers Friends were impriſoned; ſome ſoon diſcharged; three continued priſoners upwards of three months, were

TO BE LETT,

And may be entered on any time the enſuing Fall,

A PLANTATION, of about 150 Acres of LAND, in Upper-Dublin townſhip, Philadelphia county, 16 miles diſtance from this city, conſiſting of 12 acres watered meadow, a valuable orchard, and the remainder cleared and woodland; being a very healthy and pleaſant ſituation, and in a reputable neighbourhood. The terms to be known of

Auguſt 23, 1777. || GEORGE ROBERTS.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

[illegible] of Auguſt, from Capt. John Lear[illegible]

To the Brave AMERICANS.

HEAVEN has given you the beſt country in the world, and power to defend it; I would therefore aſk how long you mean to ſuffer the *bloody tools* of a *dirty tyrant* to get the fruit of your land and murder the innocent inhabitants?----The third campaign is now cloſed, ſince the Britiſh barbarians lifted their unhallowed hands againſt your freedom and life. Meanneſs and deceit, cruelty and death, have marked all their ſteps; nothing remains to conſummate their infamy and guilt, they are both complete, and had you done your duty, their *deſtruction* would have been complete alſo. Had the powers of the ſeveral States, ſouth of Hudſon's river, been vigorouſly exerted earl the laſt campaign, Gen. Howe's army would have been reduced to ſubmiſſion or flight long before Burgoyne's was; and the United States might have ſeen the New-Year dawn without a cloud, or one enem in your territories to dim the golden ſcene.---But th want of timely exertion has protracted the war, which now calls to the United States, with a voice powerful as that of their Guardian Angel, for union, vigour, ſpirit and deciſion; and that your army may go forth early, and reap an harveſt of glory and triumph; that before the enemy can be *reinforced* they may be *reduced*; and before they have time to ripen their plans for execution, you may complete their extirpation. By the bleſſing of Heaven, this may be done; your path is plain before you; immediately fill your battalions, either for one campaign, or for a longer term; puſh every wheel into motion, to provide every thing which can be wanted for your early operations; let your efforts increaſe with your difficulties, be *determined* to ſurmount them, and *you will do it*. *Beware of delays*, they have often been fatal to empires; and by the loſs of a day ages have been ruined. Three months to come are worth countleſs millions to America; every moment is precious, for in theſe the ſeed of the next campaign is to be ſown. You do not want underſtanding to know, or abilities to perform, what is neceſſary to accompliſh your wiſhes, and if you fail, it will be for want of ſpirited and deciſive exertions. And is it poſſible you ſhould want SPIRIT, in a cauſe ſo noble, ſo divine! Every principle which can warm the human heart, and wake the ſoul to action, the cries of injured innocence, the welfare of millions, the infant and the aged, fond mothers, ſpotleſs virgins, the voice of nature, and the blood of patriot citizens and heroes, unite in the preſſing call to *exertion*, to *immediate exertion*.

There is not a ſpot of American ground that will not produce good men; every part of the United States glows with their ardent ſons, fired with the animating ſpirit of liberty; ſome of them have been more inured to war and more diſtinguiſhed in it than others, but *all are Americans*, and endued with a kindred ſpirit, and this ſpirit wants only exerciſe to produce heroes. To prove this, the enemy never have been long in any of the States before the militia became gallant warriors, and were ſoon a dread and terror to them. What then have you to fear? *Nothing* but want of immediate exertions through the States. Againſt your united efforts the enemy *cannot* ſtand, they would be no more in your hands than a cat in the paws of a lion. Therefore, NOW let all hands ſtudy, and all hands labour, to accompliſh the work before us, that we may *ſoon enjoy* the happy days of LIBERTY, PEACE and SAFETY, which ſhall be the ſure reward of your virtue.

A SOLDIER.

York-Town, January 2, 1778.

A MAN, who ſaid he lived in Baltimore, left a MARE in my cuſtody on the 16th of laſt month, with a promiſe of returning in a week; he is deſired to pay charges and take her away, otherwiſe ſhe will be immediately ſold for that purpoſe.

§ CASPER MILLER, Innholder.

TO BE SOLD,

A Pair of POCKET PISTOLS.

Inquire of the PRINTERS hereof.

In CONGRESS, January 6, 1778.

WHEREAS it appears, by a return made to the Board of Treaſury from the Managers of the Lottery of the United States, that the invaſion of the State of Pennſylvania by the enemy has obſtructed this buſineſs, and produced conſiderable delays in the ſale of the tickets, inſomuch that the number yet remaining on hand renders it neceſſary once more to poſtpone the drawing thereof; and whereas Congreſs being deſirous ſo far as poſſible to fulfil the expectations of the adventurers, think it proper to give them the fulleſt aſſurances, that at the time herein propoſed, the Managers are to proceed on this buſineſs without further delay.

Reſolved, That the drawing of the Firſt Claſs of the Lottery mentioned, be poſtponed to the firſt day of May next, at which time the Managers are directed to proceed therein, and compleat it as ſoon as may be; and that all the tickets then unfold ſhall be the property and at the riſque of the United States.

Extract from the minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

Treaſury-Office, York-Town, Jan. 8, 1778.

CONGRESS having directed that the Lottery of the United States ſhall be abſolutely drawn on the firſt day of May next, and that all the tickets then remaining unſold, ſhall be the property and at the riſque of the ſaid States.

Reſolved, That the Managers of the ſaid Lottery be directed to order each perſon employed by them, or by the reſpective States, who ſhall, on the 30th day of April next, have in his hands any tickets of the firſt claſs of ſaid Lottery for ſale on the public account, to deliver them on that day to the Governor or Preſident of the Council of the State in which he reſides, who is requeſted to receive the ſame, and ſign quadruplicate certificates therefor, ſpecifying the number of each ticket ſo delivered; one certificate to be given to the perſon of whom he may receive ſuch tickets; one to be retained by himſelf; one to be tranſmitted to the Managers; and the other forthwith ſent to the Board of Treaſury, together with ſuch tickets, under the ſeal of the State. And that the Managers be further directed to deliver to the Board of Treaſury on the ſaid 30th day of April next, the tickets then in their hands, together with an invoice of their numbers, taking certificates therefor as aforeſaid, and to draw the Lottery in the place where Congreſs ſhall then be ſitting.

That all tickets not returned on the ſaid 30th day of April next, either to the Board of Treaſury, or the Governors or the Preſidents of Council as above directed, ſhall be conſidered as purchaſed by, and at the riſque of the poſſeſſors of ſuch tickets.

Extract from the minutes,

WILLIAM GOVETT, *A. Aud. Gen.*

In purſuance of the above reſolution of Congreſs, directing the drawing of the Lottery abſolutely *to commence on the firſt day of May next, and to be drawn without delay, the Managers acquaint the public, that the offices for the ſale of tickets are ſtill open in the different States; where any perſon, or company, may be ſupplied, if they apply before the 30th of April next. No tickets to be ſold on any account after ſaid day.*

All Printers on the Continent, are requeſted to inſert the above, and continue it for ſix weeks.

To be SOLD by

WILLIAM HALL,

At his Book Store, oppoſite the Court-houſe, in Market-ſtreet, Reading,

QUARTO, octavo and duodecimo bibles; a large aſſortment of hiſtory, phyſic, and divinity; Watts's pſalms and hymns bound together or ſeparate, &c. &c. Alſo blank books, ſingle alphabets, beſt Engliſh parchment, pewter and lead ink-pots, pounce and pounce-boxes, dividers, beſt Dutch ſealing-wax, common red and black ditto, ſlates and ſlate-pencils, black lead ditto, ſand-boxes, pocket-books, battledores, quills, gilt meſſage paper, paper hangings, brown paper, &c. Likewiſe a parcel of Dr. Hill's genuine patent medicines.

YORK-TOWN: Printed by HALL and SELLERS.

[illegible] Cow, and ſecure her, ſo that [illegible] ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges paid by || ROBERT COLLINGS, in Vine-ſtreet.

Four Dollars reward, paid by JOHN BOYER, Butcher, in Sixth-ſtreet. ¶

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.